

## TWO HUNDRED MEXICAN LIVES PAY FOR FOUR AMERICAN DEAD AT VERA CRUZ

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 \* GALVESTON, April 21.—More \*  
 \* than 200 Mexicans were killed \*  
 \* today at Vera Cruz in the fight \*  
 \* that followed the landing of U. \*  
 \* S. marines, according to informa- \*  
 \* tion received at the cable office \*  
 \* here. \*  
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### Vera Cruz Federal Officers Flee--Firing Continues-- Senate This Morning Authorized Wilson To Go Limit

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 \* GALVESTON, April 21.—Those \*  
 \* killed at Vera Cruz were: \*  
 \* COXSWEIN, CORPORAL SAG \*  
 \* GERTY, SEAMAN PEINSET, all \*  
 \* of the battleship Florida. The \*  
 \* name of the fourth man could \*  
 \* not be learned. \*  
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## MAAS FIRED FIRST SHOTS IN VERA CRUZ--FOLLOWED DEMAND FOR SURRENDER

Marines and Bluejackets Landed Without Opposition—Fire Begun from Street, Succeeded by Shots from Citizens and Soldiers on House Tops — U. S. Forces Acting in Self Protection Through the Night — Number 1200 Men

Maas Reported to Have Fled with His Officers, Abandoning Men to Their Own Will — Believed to Have Cut Railroad and to Have American Refugee Trains from Mexico City in His Control — Telegraph Wires Cut to Capital

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Vera Cruz is in the hands of forces from the United States warships, but the occupation of the port was not accomplished without the loss of American lives. Four Americans, bluejackets and marines, were killed by the fire of Mexican soldiers. Twenty fell wounded.

The Mexican loss is not known, but is believed to have been heavy. The water front customs houses and all important piers, including those under the Terminal Works from which extend the railroads to the capital, have been occupied. All territory around the American consulate is strongly patrolled. Detachments hold other sections of the city.

Mexican Commander Maas offered stubborn resistance. For many hours there was fighting in the streets. Toward nightfall it was reported that the main body of the federal garrison was in retreat to the westward.

At a late hour the American forces in Vera Cruz numbered 1200. The first landing party consisted of more than 500. The second detachment landed two hours later. No more casualties are reported.

## THE STORY OF THE ENGAGEMENT

Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the United States warships, prefaced his occupation of the port by a demand through the American consul, W. W. Canada, for its surrender. General Maas promptly declined to accede to the demand.

Shortly afterward, ten whaleboats were sent off from the side of the transport Prairie, loaded with marines. These boats effected a landing in the neighborhood of the customs house, before noon. A few minutes later, Captain William R. Rush, of the battleship Florida, who was in command of operations ashore, brought his flag in.

Captain Rush's men had already taken up their position. They numbered 150 bluejackets from the Florida, 390 marines from the Prairie, 65 marines from the Florida. Later these were augmented by a detachment from the Utah.

Coming of the American forces was not heralded by any great excitement, but small crowds gathered to watch the landing. Soon the bluejackets and marines marched through the streets leading from the water front, and along the railroad yards. Others proceeded to the American consulate, while still others deployed along the approaches to the Central Plaza, in which General Maas had concentrated his men.

These maneuvers were effected without opposition, but suddenly General Maas challenged the advance with the first shots — a volley fired from a point three blocks from the marines and two blocks south of the main plaza. The marines replied immediately, but the action ceased in a moment.

There was a lull for ten minutes, and then another brief exchange from the west end of Montesinus street, where the federal outpost was stationed. At 12:30 the firing became general, and once the guns of the transport Prairie went into action.

Prior to this, a detachment of bluejackets from the Utah, holding the ground between the consulate and the river front, opened fire with two of their three-inch guns. The first shots from these were directed against the ancient tower which once served as a light house. This was occupied by Mexican sharpshooters. Lieutenant Commander Buchanan of the Florida

## MAAS IS REPORTED FLED; BADGER TO TAMPICO FROM VERA CRUZ

WASHINGTON, (WEDNESDAY) APRIL 22.—THIS DISPATCH FROM VERA CRUZ WAS MADE PUBLIC AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT; "IT IS REPORTED THAT COMMANDING GENERAL MAAS LEFT VERA CRUZ IN A CARRIAGE AND THAT HIS FAMILY FOLLOWED IN ANOTHER CARRIAGE. THEY HAVE NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE. MEXICAN TROOPS WERE TURNED LOOSE TO ACT AS THEY PLEASED, FEW IF ANY OFFICERS REMAINING."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT ADMIRAL BADGER, ON THE FLAGSHIP ARKANSAS, HAD BEEN ORDERED FROM VERA CRUZ TO TAMPICO. THE SHIPS WHICH ARRIVED WITH HIM, — THE LOUISIANA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, NEW JERSEY, SOUTH CAROLINA AND MICHIGAN, ARE TO BE DIVIDED, ACCORDING TO HIS OWN DISCRETION.



Rear Admiral Fletcher (left), Admiral Badger, and American battleship leaving Hampton Roads.

ordered that it be destroyed. Five shots brought the old Benito Juarez tower down.

Women of the American colony in Vera Cruz had already been placed aboard the chartered steamers Esperanza and Mexico, but the foreign colony, especially in the American section, was greatly augmented this morning when three trainloads arrived from the capital. Some of these remained ashore, but many were taken aboard the steamers. So far as can be learned, none of the refugees were injured.

The postoffice, government telegraph office and cable office were the first buildings occupied after the customs house. A squad of marines were placed in charge of the cable office. The telegraph wires were found intact and enough Mexican operators were retained to man the line to Mexico City.

After General Maas had been driven from his position in Central Plaza, the Americans found themselves the object of fusillades from the tops of houses, where small groups of soldiers and citizens had taken positions. It was learned only tonight that the greater part of those engaged in this resistance were civilians, who refused to accept American occupation passively.

Colonel Wendall C. Neviller, commanded the marines from the Prairie, Majors Reid and Berkely, Captains Hughes and Hill and Dyer were along the line. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a Mexican attack. The lines will be reinforced.

## VILLA DUE TODAY

JUAREZ, April 21.—Villa, the rebel military chief, is expected here tomorrow. The report says he is bringing a heavy military escort. It is announced the purpose of his visit is to see his wife and family, who are in El Paso, but it is believed he desires to be on the border, primarily, to prevent any provocative action by his garrison or the citizens and to be on the ground should complications arise.

## FEDERALS ORGANIZE.

EAGLE PASS, April 21.—A mass meeting of Mexican citizens in Piedras Negras, 500 volunteers were organized and armed to resist what they called the expected invasion of the United States. Federals occupy Piedras Negras.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS

- Though desultory fighting continued well into the night, it is suspected that it comes from Huerta sympathizers living in Vera Cruz and not from any part of General Maas' army.
- Reported that train bearing several hundred American refugees from City of Mexico has been cut off between Vera Cruz and the capital.
- No inkling of next move on part of Admiral Fletcher or his command in harbor of Vera Cruz.
- Local situation is quiet. Mexicans kept off the streets last night, to great extent, and no evidence of any feeling was to be seen.
- Patrol placed by American army officers at Naco, Ariz., to protect residents against any possible trouble.
- Patrol also placed about Bee-Naco water works, which supplies the entire Warren District.
- Rumor of conflict between U. S. troopers and cavalrymen west of Naco, proven false.
- Detail of men sent from Fort Huachuca to Gleason, under Lieutenant Grant.
- Shipping of men and ammunition from every navy yard in the United States, and preparing others for action.
- General Villa hurries to Juarez with heavy military escort.
- The United States Senate at 3:27 this morning endorsed President Wilson's action by overwhelming vote, and placed the situation entirely in his hands.

## BY VOTE OF 72 TO 13, SENATE PASSES ADMINISTRATION RESOLUTION AT 3:20 A. M.

Lafollette Amendment Precluding Acquirement of Control of Any Part of Country, Voted Down — Resolution Authorizes President to Enforce His Demands for Unequivocal Amends for Affronts and Indignities Committed

Badger Reaches Vera Cruz and Is Ordered to Proceed to Tampico — Leaves Such of His Ships as He Sees Fit — Fletcher Reports Desultory Firing in Vera Cruz — Villa Is Due Today in Juarez with Heavy Military Escort

WASHINGTON, (Wednesday) April 22. — The senate at 3:21 o'clock, by a vote of 72 to 13, passed "The Administration's" resolution declaring that the "president is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States" in Mexico.

The senate amendment by Lafollette to provide that after the "subjugation" of Mexico the United States should retire from the country, leaving Mexico and "every portion of it to its own people," was voted down shortly after 3 o'clock.

An amendment proposed by Gallinger "justifying the president in the use of force to protect Americans," as well as to demand reparation, was defeated.

The senate early this morning voted down Lodge's substitute resolution, which based "justification" of the use of force upon general conditions, instead of on the Tampico incident.

## AMERICAN REFUGEE TRAINS ARE LOST

VERA CRUZ, April 21.—The second section of the morning train from Mexico City, filled with refugee Americans, and also a special train of refugees is held up somewhere along the road to Vera Cruz, presumably by Maas. Telegraphic communication with Mexico City was cut tonight. It is assumed the railroad is also cut.

The German steamer Ypiranga reached Vera Cruz tonight and voluntarily placed herself under Fletcher's orders. Fletcher reported that firing was still in progress in Vera Cruz at 10 o'clock.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF VERA CRUZ CONSUL

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Consul Canada's report tonight is as follows: "The marines and bluejackets landed at 11:30 this morning, immediately taking possession of the cable office, postoffice, telegraph office, customs house and railroad terminals with the rolling stock."

"Notwithstanding firing from housetops, we are masters of the situation so far without the use of heavy guns. Our men are simply defending themselves. Some resistance from the naval vessels was soon silenced by the guns on the Prairie.

At this time it is reported that four of our men were killed and twenty wounded. American newspapermen and several other Americans are in the consulate. Several Americans, including some women who refused to go aboard the refugee ship, are now marooned in hotels within the firing line. The trains from Mexico City have not arrived."

## STIRRING WAR SCENE.

VALLEJO, April 21.—With the band playing, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," 500 marines under Command of Major Myers left Mare Island and boarded the cruiser South Dakota, which with the collier Jupiter, has received orders to sail for San Diego as soon as full complements of marines have embarked. The sailings of the two vessels was postponed until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning when the tide will be at full flood. During the embarkment throngs of people cheered and waved farewells while the bay craft joined in a continuous salute to the departing marines. Extra shifts of workmen have (Continued on Page 2).